

英文

天網恢恢疏而不漏 果斷執法維護國安

Justice has a long reach - law enforcement action must be taken resolutely to safeguard national security

香港國安法頒布實施三年來，推動香港實現由亂到治的重大轉折，發揮了「一法定香江」的重大作用。但同時也要看到，當前香港仍面臨嚴峻的國家安全風險，其中最為突出之處在於，流竄海外的反中亂港分子勾連當地反華組織與政客，不斷進行煽動顛覆國家政權等非法行為，嚴重威脅香港的發展環境。必須指出，對於此類罪行，香港國安法具有域外效力，執法部門應果斷拿起法律武器，採取必要的行動，堅定維護國家安全。

長期以來，香港在維護國家安全方面處於不設防的狀態，2019年的黑色暴亂，更是將香港推向萬劫不復的懸崖邊緣。所幸在關鍵時刻，中央果斷出手，為香港制定國安法。國安法頒布實施以來，效果立竿見影。事實雄辯地證明，制定實施香港國安法完全符合香港實際，香港實現了由亂到治並走向由治及興。正如香港市民所說，實施香港國安法是香港由亂到治的「分水嶺」，為香港繁榮穩定保駕護航。這部法律對危害國家安全的極少數人是「高懸利劍」，對絕大多數市民包括在港外國人，它是人權自由的「守護神」。

香港國安法的作用毋庸置疑，但同時也要冷靜地看到，有了這部法律不代表香港就可以高枕無憂。事實上，香港面臨維護國家安全的新形勢、新挑戰、新問題。當中最核心之處在於，破壞國家安全的形式、手段、渠道都發生了重大改變。尤其值得注意的是，流竄海外的反中亂港分子，勾連外國反華政客及組織，千方百計抹黑香港國安法，繼續煽動分裂，破壞香港法治安寧。

這類罪行主要體現在以下兩方面。一是在網絡空間，以各種方式、各種載體，散播煽動暴力或鼓吹「港獨」的言論，蓄意製造香港與內地的矛盾，破壞香港社會穩定。二是在海外地區，一些「着草」黑暴分子及反中亂港政客，例如羅冠聰、許智峯、郭榮鏗等等，明目張膽甘當西方反華勢力的「爛頭蟀」，對香港國安法極盡抹黑之能事，勾結反華政客鼓吹制裁特區官員及法官。當香港官員出境訪問時，也有一群亂港分子如蟻附膻。最近，美國政客意圖阻撓行政長官李家超出席年底在美國舉行的APEC會議，背後也有出逃海外亂港分子的身影。此類行徑嚴重影響香港維護國家安全的環境。

這些流竄海外的反中亂港分子，之所以敢如此囂張，一方面是自恃有外部勢力撐腰，另一方面是錯誤地認為，他們身在海外，香港國安法「管不了他們」。但這是極其無知的想法。國安法第37條明確規定：「香港特別行政區永久性居民或者在香港特別行政區成立的公司、團體等法人或者非法人組織在香港特別行政區以外實施本法規定的犯罪的，適用本法。」這就說明，國安法具有域外效力，別以為身在海外就可以為所欲為，只要違法就有痕跡，就難逃法網。就算不回港，國安法已有足夠賦權，該還的終究要還。

香港國安法立法的初衷就是為了維護國家安全、捍衛「一國兩制」，為香港好、為廣大香港居民好。法律賦予了特區維護國家安全的權力，同時維護國家安全也是特別行政區應盡的憲制責任和義務。香港各界市民相信，特區政府及有關部門一定會堅定履職盡責，採取果斷舉措，嚴懲一切破壞國家安全的違法行徑。

The Hong Kong national security law, promulgated and implemented three years ago, has pushed Hong Kong for a major turn from chaos to order, playing an important role of "a law stabilising Hong Kong". However, it must also be noted that Hong Kong today still faces serious national security risks, of which the most pronounced lies in that some anti-China and trouble-making elements who have fled overseas collude with overseas anti-China organisations and politicians to incessantly engage in illegal activities of inciting subversion, posing a serious threat to Hong Kong's development environment. It must be pointed out that for such crimes, the Hong Kong national security law has **extraterritorial** effect. Hence law enforcement authorities should resolutely grab the legal arsenal and take necessary actions to firmly safeguard national security.

For a long period of time, Hong Kong had remained undefended with regard to safeguarding national security. The riots by black-clad mobsters in 2019 even pushed Hong Kong to the verge of the abyss of perdition. At such a crucial moment, fortunately, the Central Government took resolute action to legislate a law for Hong Kong to safeguard national security. The law produced an immediate effect upon its promulgation and implementation. Facts convincingly prove that the legislation and implementation of the Hong Kong national security law is fully in accord with Hong Kong's reality, enabling the SAR to transit from chaos to order and then advance to prosperity. As Hong Kong citizens say, the implementation of the Hong Kong national security law is a "watershed" marking Hong Kong's transition from chaos to order, and protects Hong Kong's prosperity and stability. For an extremely minority of people damaging national security, this law is like a "sword of Damocles" hanging over their heads. For the absolute majority of citizens including foreigners living in Hong Kong, this law is their "guardian angel".

The effectiveness of the Hong Kong national security law is **beyond doubt**. But at the same time, we must be soberly aware that having such a law is not meant Hong Kong is free of worries. As a matter of fact, Hong Kong faces new circumstances, new challenges and new problems when safeguarding national security is concerned. The crux of the matter lies in that major changes have taken place in the forms, means and channels of damaging national security. What is noteworthy in particular is that anti-China and trouble-making elements who have fled overseas now collude with foreign anti-China politicians and organisations and do everything possible to smear the Hong Kong national law and continue inciting sedition and jeopardising Hong Kong's rule of law and peace.

Such crimes are committed mainly in two ways. One is in the cyberspace to spread the words of instigating violence or advocating "independence for Hong Kong" in all kinds of forms and through all kinds of carriers, attempting deliberately to **drive a wedge between** Hong Kong and the Mainland and bring damage to Hong Kong's social stability. The second is in some places overseas, some fugitive mobsters and anti-China and trouble-making politicians, such as Nathan Law Kwun-chung, Ted Hui Chi-fung and Dennis Kwok Wing-hang, have the impudence to act as Western anti-China forces' hatchet men and do everything possible to smear the Hong Kong national security law and collude with anti-China politicians to advocate sanctions against SAR officials and judges. Whenever some Hong Kong government official travels abroad, there is also a group of trouble-making fugitives following them everywhere like ants pursuing a stink. Behind the recent attempt by some American politicians to block Chief Executive John Lee Ka-chiu from attending the APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation) meeting to be held in the United States at the end of this year, the silhouettes of some trouble-making elements fleeing from Hong Kong could be noticed. Such evil acts

have a seriously negative impact on the environment for Hong Kong's safeguarding national security.

Such anti-China and trouble-making elements fleeing overseas from Hong Kong dare to act so arrogantly because, on the one hand, they are self-assured for having the backing of foreign forces, and, on the other hand, they mistakenly think they are out of the Hong Kong national security law's jurisdiction since they are outside the SAR. However, it is ignorant to think this way. Article 37 of the national security law unambiguously stipulates: "This Law shall apply to a person who is a permanent resident of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region or an incorporated or unincorporated body such as a company or an organisation which is set up in the Region if the person or the body commits an offence under this Law outside the Region." This means the national law has extraterritorial effect. So no one should think they could do whatever they want to as long as they are not in Hong Kong. Anyone who breaks the law leaves traces and cannot escape the law. Even if they do not come back to Hong Kong, the national security law gives sufficient empowerment. What is to be paid will be paid eventually.

The original intention of legislating the Hong Kong national security law is exactly to safeguard national security, to defend "one country two systems", and for the betterment of Hong Kong and of the vast majority of Hong Kong people. The law empowers the SAR to safeguard national security. At the same time, safeguarding national security is also the SAR's constitutional responsibility and obligation. Hong Kong citizens from **all walks of life** believe that the SAR Government and authorities concerned will dutifully perform their duties and take action resolutely to heave-handedly crack down on unlawful acts of damaging national security.

WORDS AND USAGE

• **Extraterritorial** (adj.) -

Existing or taking place outside the territorial limits of a jurisdiction. (治外法權的)

Examples:

1. The laws of a nation may have extraterritorial impact extending the jurisdiction beyond the sovereign and territorial limits of that nation.
2. Under extraterritorial laws, the suspect was arrested in Canada and returned to the U.S.

• **Sword of Damocles** -

達摩克利斯之劍或懸頂之劍，隱喻隨時降臨的危險。傳說中的達摩克利斯是古意大利的朝臣，他與國王交換一天的身份並非非常享受。但當他抬頭發現王位上方僅用一根馬鬃懸掛着的利劍時，興趣頓失，不想再擁有如此高的權位了。

• **Beyond doubt** (idiom) -

Without question; definitely. (不容置疑，毫無疑問)

Examples:

1. The DNA test results proved beyond any doubt that he was not the child's father.
2. If she is to be found guilty, the charges against her must be proved beyond a reasonable doubt.

• **Drive a wedge between sb/sth** (idiom) -

To cause discord between two people or things. (挑撥……之間的關係)

Examples:

1. It doesn't make sense to let things that happened in the past drive a wedge between us now.
2. The argument drove a wedge between Mike and his father.

• **All walks of life** (idiom) -

Used to refer to people who have different jobs or positions in society. (各行各業，社會各階層)

Examples:

1. People from all walks of life came to the carnival.
2. Members of the gym include lawyers, teachers, plumbers, - people from all walks of life.



Let's keep our mind active and sharp this summer!

Abc
續FUN英語



不論大家有沒有放暑假，炎炎夏日總是帶點懶洋洋，像是什麼也不想做，什麼也提不起勁。

與其在家中懶洋洋，倒不如一大清早擁抱大自然，就把夏天最美好的搬到腦海中，放鬆身心之餘，也可以學英文。

Miss Carol曾在一個英語夏令營作導師，主題為My Five Senses：以我們的五種感官去感受夏天，就是聽覺、觸覺、味覺、嗅覺、視覺。

學員在大自然當中，以不同生動的語文描述親眼目睹的雀鳥、花草樹木，印象特別深刻。沒有平時課堂測驗考試的壓力，愉快地學習就是最有效的學習。

學員在森林中不自覺地學習到這一些看似簡單，但從來沒機會接觸的新詞彙。我把一些詞彙以五種感官及動作分組列出，大家可以想像到這些詞彙怎樣在我們的日常生

活當中應用嗎？

Sounds

Bellowing, Chirping, Clanging, Crackling, Creaking, Crunching, Howling, Humming, Snarling, Hissing, Shrieking, Squeaking, Thundering, Whining

Sights

Crooked, Dreary, Flashy, Gleaming, Glistening, Grotesque, Murky, Pristine

Taste

Acidic, Bland, Burnt, Buttery, Flavourless, Juicy, Tangy, Zesty

Touch

Chilled, Coarse, Crisp, Cushioned, Fluffy, Greasy, Gritty, Rough, Slimy, Silky, Smooth, Woolly



Smell

Dusty, Floral, Musty, Pungent, Rancid, Scented, Stuffy, Stench

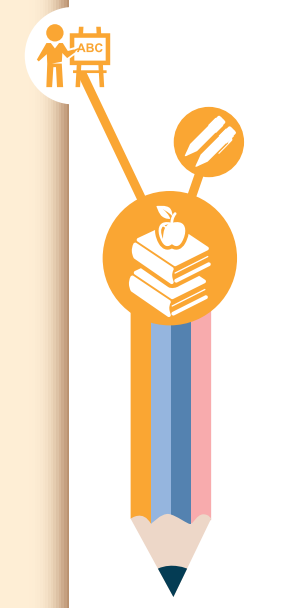
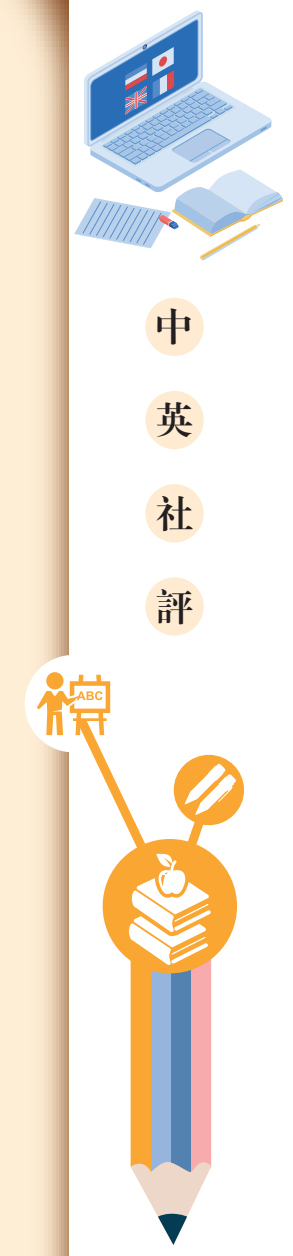
Movement

Booming, Flapping, Flickering, Galloping, Hurling, Loitering, Pounding, Punching, Rushing, Slithering, Startling, Swaying

夏令營最後的一天，就是一個有趣小比賽。學員把自己描述下來的筆記製作成一個presentation。除了發揮無限創意，很多學員也表示在這個大自然的觀察中學會更多事情。

不要以為這只是小學生或中學生的小玩意，成年人也可以享受這種學習樂趣。

希望大家在暑假期間活潑之餘也保持腦筋靈活、持續學習，來一個充實的夏天。



Miss Carol

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